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ORGANIZATION OF THE KOMENDATURAS:RAYON, OBLAST' AND SETTLEMENTS: THEIR FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

During the period of deportations in 1930 and 1931 there existed so-called "distribution points", organized by the organs of the NKVD in those Oblasts and remote northern rays to which deportees were sent. Such points had a temporary character, they were located chiefly in jails, in former military barracks, convents and churches. They were headed by members of the NKVD, whose duties included receiving deportees from troop trains, registering those able to work, and sending them as needed and when practicable to the various branches of the Soviet industry under strict supervision of NKVD members.

The period of organization began a year later, when mass deportations were practically discontinued. By the end of 1931 and early in 1932 distribution points were reorganized and replaced by permanent Oblast', Rayon and Settlement Komendaturas [administrative centers], which were placed in charge of all the deportees.

At first the Komendaturas were organized rather primitively and were of a temporary nature; their staffs were small; their temporary character was in accordance with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which read:

"Disfranchized kulaks, deported from their hamlets and villages, are disfranchised for a term of five years. If, during five years, they give proof in deed by honest and conscientious work in Soviet industry that they have really ceased their hostile activities against the kolkhoz system and the rule of Socialism, they will be returned to the place where they formerly resided upon the expiration of five years. Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Kalinin. Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. Garkin. Moscow, the Kremlin ... September 1931."

This decree was printed on the last page of the pay-books of labor deportees, and was issued in millions of copies. Each labor deportee had one of these pay-books.

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Both labor deportees and hired workmen had such pay-books, and the only difference consisted in the words "labor deportee", printed in heavy black type on each page of the pay-books issued to labor deportees. The part for noting withholdings had an additional column for a deduction of 15 percent of earnings in favor of the O.T.P. [Oblast' Special Administration], NKVD, and the last page carried the decree as stated above.

Five years later, the decree became inoperative because of its time limit and was omitted from the pay-books and the instructions to the Komendaturas. The third period of the reorganization of the Komendaturas began then. At the beginning of 1937, the Komendaturas were radically reorganized and staffed in accordance with new tables of organization, which followed the planning and calculations of Soviet industry. The new staffs consisted of highly qualified members of the NKVD.

As compared to the first period of deportations, the discipline of the labor settlements became several times harsher. From that time on, it became known that deportations were for life. It should be noted here that this was the year when a secret order was issued by the Main Administration of Labor Settlements of the USSR, which was not made known to the labor deportees. This order stated: "The labor deportees who on the day of their deportation were under 15 years of age and those who were born in exile may receive passports if they deserve them (at the discretion of Rayon and Settlement Commandants.)" It was difficult to receive a passport, and those who did receive them could not leave the place where the passport was issued without permission from the NKVD. Besides, each passport carried a special notation and had to be registered with the NKVD in addition to the police.

The latest reorganization and staffing according to the new tables of organization changed the titles of a number of officials in the Komendaturas. They were now called State Security workers and began wearing the insignia of State Security on the left sleeve of their uniforms. This insignia represented a sword with a cord twisted around it.

The officials of the OSU [Oblast' Special Administration] <sup>of the</sup> [OTF Labor Settlements Section], NKVD, and their titles, are as follows:

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1. The Chief of the OSU, OTP, NKVD is a major of State Security. He is the chief administrator of OSU, OTP, NKVD and of lower echelon Komendaturas, subordinate to it.

2. The Deputy Chief of the OSU, OTP, NKVD is a major of State Security. He is the chief administrator for current and economic matters of the OSU, OTP, NKVD and of lower echelon Komendaturas, subordinate to it.

3. The Deputy Chief of the OSU, OTP, NKVD for Political matters is a major of State Security. He is the chief administrator for political matters of the OSU, OTP, NKVD and of lower echelon Komendaturas, subordinate to it.

4. The Chief of the Investigation Section of the OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. He is the head of the investigation sections of lower echelon Komendaturas, subordinate to it. He also inspects the sites of labor settlements in accordance with the statutes of the OSU, OTP, NKVD. He has one deputy with the rank of sergeant and two investigators.

5. The Executive Officer of the OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. He is in charge of the production work of the OSU, OTP, NKVD, carries out the current directives received from the OSU, OTP, NKVD, USSR and the current directives issued by OSU, OTP, NKVD, and also forwards such directives to lower echelon Komendaturas for information and action. He has two typists as his staff.

a) The Chief of Personnel Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security and simultaneously Deputy Executive Officer. He is in charge of the register of personnel of OSU, OTP, NKVD and is also responsible for staffing the lower echelon Komendaturas in accordance with the approved tables of organization.

Note: All the administrative officials are appointed by order of the Administrator of the office of the upper echelon.

6. The Chief of the General Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD is a captain of State Security and simultaneously Deputy Chief of OSU, OTP, NKVD for technical matters. The following five [5] sections are subordinate to him:

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- a) Technical Section,
- b) Planning Section,
- c) Financial Section,
- d) Statistical Section,
- e) Educational Section,
- f) Agricultural Section.

a) The Technical Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD is headed by a captain of State Security, who is also Chief Engineer and simultaneously acts as Chief of the General Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD. He has a deputy, an engineer who is sergeant of State Security, and two technicians. The technical sections of Rayon Komendaturas are directly subordinate to this section.

Note: The staffs of technical sections vary in the different Komendaturas; in some of them they are periodically brought to naught, depending on the industry of the Oblast' or Rayon and the construction planning for the coming year. It should be added that only miscellaneous construction is carried out under the NKVD. Construction planned in an Oblast' or Rayon under the NKVD is carried out exclusively by OTP NKVD labor. Therefore, the plans for technical personnel are made in accordance with the scale of proposed construction of the OTP, NKVD in an Oblast' or Rayon. In practice, the personnel is moved from one Komendatura to another and from one Oblast' to another.

b) Planning Section. The Chief Planner-Economist of OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. He is in charge of planning activities of the OSU, OTP, in conformity with the approved plan of NKVD and the Oblast'. He directs the planning sections of lower echelon Komendaturas.

c) Financial Section. The Chief of Finance of OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. He is in charge of the financial work of the OSU, OTP, NKVD and also directs the bookkeeping and accounting of the financial sections of the Rayon Komendaturas. He has one deputy and three accountants.

d) Statistical Section. The Chief Statistician of OSU, OTP, NKVD is a sergeant of State Security. He is responsible for summarizing operative statistical reports of OSU, OTP, NKVD. He directs the statistical sections of subordinate Rayon Komendaturas.

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e) Educational Section. The Chief of the Educational Section of the OSU, OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. In practice this section is subordinate to the Deputy Chief of OSU for Political matters. Its functions and duties consist in organizing schools in labor settlements, selecting teaching personnel, organizing technical schools for training specialists in various fields; he is also in charge of political educational work among labor deportees. He directs the educational sections of Rayon Komendaturas, which are subordinate to him.

f) Agricultural Section. This is headed by the Chief for Land Development and the Chief Agronomist of OSU, OTP, NKVD. In practice this section is subordinate to the Deputy Chief of OSU. The Agricultural Sections of Rayon Komendaturas are subordinate to this section.

Note: The staffs of Agricultural Sections differ in various Komendaturas, and in some there is none. It should be added that each Rayon Komendatura has its own kolkhoz (agricultural crew), or a cattle or truck garden farm. However, this is included in the NKVD field of operations only in case of surplus labor. Such agricultural crews and farms organized by the NKVD are of a temporary nature. In case a rayon or Oblast which is more important to the State should require labor, the labor deportees are moved there within 24 hours, and the farm is handed over permanently to one of the nearest kolkhoz. In practice the agricultural crew or farm are liquidated, the labor is moved to a more important branch of the Soviet industry, while the technical personnel is transferred to a Komendatura where the NKVD is planning to develop lands and organize an agricultural crew because of labor surplus.

7. Special Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD, headed by a lieutenant. Every OSU, OTP has a Special Section, which has the standing of a temporarily attached section. The expenses of this section are paid out of special funds, and it is not subordinate to the OSU, OTP, NKVD, but only to the corresponding department on a higher level in its Ministry. Whenever necessary the Special Section coordinates its activities with the Chiefs of OSU, OTP, NKVD, but its basic function is to organize a net of surveillance over the

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members of State Security and their families. It also directs the activities of Special Sections in the Rayon Komendaturas, which are subordinate to it.

OFFICIALS AND THEIR RANKS IN RAYON KOMENDATURAS OF LAROK

SETTLEMENTS OF THE NKVD.

1. The Rayon Commandant of OTP, NKVD is a captain of State Security. He is the chief administrator of the Rayon Komendatura and of all the lower echelon Settlement Komendaturas subordinate to it.
  2. The Deputy Rayon Commandant of OTP, NKVD is a lieutenant of State Security. He is the chief administrator for economic and current matters.
  3. The Deputy Rayon Commandant for political matters of OTP, NKVD, is a lieutenant of State Security; he is also in charge of all lower echelon Settlement Komendaturas in his department.
  4. The Technical Section of the Rayon Komendatura of OTP, NKVD is headed by a chief, who is a sergeant of State Security and has also the function of deputy Rayon Commandant on technical matters. He has two assistants, a superintendent of works and a technician.
- Note: The technical personnel of a Rayon Komendatura depends on the construction work planned by the NKVD. If no construction work is planned in a Rayon, the Komendatura has no Technical Section.
5. The Planning Section of a Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD. The head of the Section is a sergeant of State Security. He is in charge of the planning activities of the Rayon Komendatura.
  6. The Executive Officer of a Rayon Komendatura is a sergeant of State Security. He takes care of the matters of production, carries out current directives issued by OSU, OTP, NKVD, forwards the directives issued by the Rayon Komendatura to the Settlement Komendaturas for guidance and action. He is assisted by two or three typists.
  7. The Personnel Section of the Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD is under a chief who is a sergeant of State Security, and simultaneously is the Deputy Executive Officer of the Rayon Komendatura. He keeps the personnel registers

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in accordance with the tables of organization approved by the OSU, OTP, NKVD, and also keeps a register of all labor deportees charged to the Rayon Komendatura, in accordance with the established forms of registration and accounting. He has one deputy and two filing clerks.

8. The Financial Section of a Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD. The head of the Section is a sergeant of State Security OTP, NKVD. He is in charge of the financial activities of the Rayon Komendatura, and settles with the enterprises employing labor deportees. He submits a financial statement to the Financial Section of OSU, OTP, NKVD yearly, in accordance with established forms. He has one deputy and two accountants.

9. Education Section of the Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD. The Chief of the Section is a sergeant of State Security. In practice this section is also subordinate to the Deputy Rayon Commandant for Political matters. It carries out directions and instructions dealing with political matters, received from the higher echelon offices. He is the direct superior of Settlement Commandants in charge of political matters.

10. Statistical Section of the Rayon Komendatura OTP NKVD has a sergeant of State Security at its head. He compiles a summarized statistical report on operations of the Rayon Komendatura, and submits statistical reports and accountings to the Statistical Section of the OSU, OTP, NKVD.

11. The Investigation Section of the Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD is headed by a sergeant of State Security and one investigator. This section is directly subordinate to the Investigation Section of the OSU, OTP, NKVD.

12. The Agricultural Section of a Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD consists of one technician for land development and one agronomist (having no titles).

Note: As indicated above, the staffs of this section may differ in each Komendatura. This depends on the industry of a given Rayon and the plans of the NKVD for a particular year.

13. Special Section of the Rayon Komendatura OTP, NKVD. Every Rayon Komendatura has likewise a Special Section which is considered as being temporarily attached to it and is financed out of special funds. The chief

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functions and duties of this section are to establish a net of surveillance and keep under observation members of the State Security organization and their families.

OFFICIALS OF SETTLEMENT KOMENDATURAS OF OTP NKVD.

1. The Settlement Commandant of OTP, NKVD is a sergeant of State Security. He is the chief administrator of the labor settlement. The Settlement Commandant allocates labor forces at his discretion, but with the consent of the Administration for Production. He keeps a register of the deportees in the labor settlement and submits the usual forms of accounting and reports to the Rayon Komendatura. He has as assistants a mass propagandist and a producer, who carry out cultural work among the masses of labor deportees in labor settlements.

Note: These officials of Settlement Komendaturas are appointed only to those settlements where the productive work is not done for the NKVD, i.e. where the labor deportees work under an agreement between the Rayon Komendatura and an enterprise. Labor settlements performing work for the NKVD have a staff which corresponds to the needs of the productive work.

ORGANIZATION OF OSU, OTP, NKVD, RAYON, AND SETTLEMENT

KOMENDATURAS OTP, NKVD.

[redacted] the Ministry NKVD of the USSR has a Special Administration of the Labor Settlement Section, which is in charge of all the deportees in the country. In the northern oblasts of the country, in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Zabaykal'ye, where the deportees are settled, this Administration has established permanent Oblast' Special Administrations [OSU], OTP, NKVD, which are in charge of the deportees in the oblast'.

The Oblast' Special Administrations [OSU] have in turn organized permanent Rayon Komendaturas in the rayons where deportees are located.

Rayon Komendaturas organized Settlement Komendaturas in the places where the deportees work. It is to be noted that the Settlement Komendaturas are permanent only in the sense of organization, but not in their names. For instance: Upon the termination of construction works on an airfield, the settle-

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ment, "Nezametnyy," is moved to a timber exploitation area under the administration of the old settlement Commandant, who continues in his functions in the settlement established at the new location. The settlement, however, is no longer called "Nezamentnyy", but takes the name of the place where it is now located.

The Oblast' Special Administrations [OSU], OTP, NKVD, each had an average of 10 to 15 Rayon Komendaturas with an average of 800,000 to 1,000,000 deportees (including women and children), depending upon the industry of the oblast' or kray.

The Rayon Komendaturas OTP, NKVD each head from 20 to 40 labor Settlements, with an average of 50,000 to 100,000 deportees (including women and children), also depending on the industry of the rayon.

The Settlement Komendaturas are set up in the places where the deportees work, on the basis of 600 to 1,000 persons (including women and children) per one Settlement Commandant and depending on the place where the labor settlement is located. In case the settlement has 3,000 persons the settlement Commandant will have two deputies, or the settlement will be subdivided into three Settlement Komendaturas, also depending on the location of the settlement; Settlements located near cities or large centers of population must be broken up into separate Settlement Komendaturas according to the rules, while distant settlements, located 50 or more kilometers from a city or center of population are not broken up, but, according to the rules, as stated above, have Deputy Commandants - one, two, or more.

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To illustrate the above  a scheme of the entire organizational structure of one of the OSU, OTP, NKVD, as of April 1943.

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As of April 1943 the Irkutsk OSU, OTP, NKVD had under its command the following Rayon Komendaturas, OTP, NKVD:

1. Cherezhkovskiy Rayon Komendatura OTP NKVD
2. Ziminskiy " " " "
3. Birusinskiy " " " "
4. Kachugskiy " " " "

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5. Kirenskiy	Rayon Komendatura	OTF	NKVD
6. Balaganskiy	"	"	"
7. Tayshedskiy	"	"	"
8. Nizhne-Udinskiy	"	"	"
9. Vitimskiy	"	"	"
10. Bodaybinskiy	"	"	"
11. Kultukskiy	"	"	"
12. Barguzinskiy	"	"	"
13. Irkutskiy	"	"	"
14. Tulunskiy	"	"	"

As of April 1943 the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura had under its command the following labor Settlements:

Settlement:	(including women and children)
1. Goryachiy-klyuch - lumber works	4,200 persons
2. Polivanikha - " "	3,800 "
3. Bodan - plant	2,500 "
4. Stekolka - "	1,500 "
5. Iskra - lumber works	4,600 "
6. Pervomayskiy Sovkhoz, NKVD	2,200 "
7. Framstroy - Construction	2,300 "
8. Lisikha - brick plant	2,700 "
9. Komzhilstroy - " "	2,000 "
10. <del>presumably, Vostochno-sibirskoye ob'yedineniye - East Siberian Union</del> <del>Vost. Sib. Ob'ed. - construction</del>	<del>1,500 "</del>
11. <del>Military Works Project</del> <del>Voyen-Stroy</del> - construction, NKVD	1,800 "
12. O.V.S. - Special Military Construction, NKVD	2,000 "
13. Angarskiy - lumber works	1,000 "
14. Irkutskiy - " "	1,000 "
15. Kay - military sovkhoz	1,000 "
16. Glaskovo - sovkhoz	1,500 "
17. Dor-Stroy - road construction	2,500 "
18. Ogrodnikovo - truck gardening	800 "

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19.	Sukhovskoy	- lumber works	800 persons
20.	Kamenny-Kar'er	- stone works	1,000 "
? 21.	Megetskiy	- lumber works	2,500 "
22.	Ushakovskiy	- " "	800 "
? 23.	Margudeyskiy	- " "	2,100 "
24.	Angar-Stroy	- " "	1,000 "
25.	Perevalochnay Baza	- " "	1,000 "
? 26.	Plishkina	- kolkhos, NKVD	500 "
27.	Zapadnyy kust	- " "	800 "
28.	Bela (on river, Bela)	- sawmill	1,000 "
29.	Kitoy	- sawmill	800 "
30.	Zverovo	- sovkhos of eye clinic	800 "
31.	Aleksandrovskiy	- agriculture	500 "
32.	Zhilkina	- coal mine	2,500 "
33.	Ivanovskiy	- mechanized lumber works	1,400 "
34.	Taysik (on <sup>the river,</sup> Taysik)	- " " "	<u>1,200 "</u>
Total			57,600 persons, including women and children

This was the average number of labor deportees in each of the 14 Rayon Komendaturas, listed above, included in the Irkutsk Oblast' Special Administration, OTP, NKVD:

$57,600 \times 14 = 806,400$  persons.

Note: The Oblast' Special Administration, OTP, NKVD distributes the labor deportees not only in its own oblast', but distributes them over several oblasts, as far as possible and in accordance with instructions received; it also organizes the Rayon Komendaturas and labor settlements in other oblasts, where there is no Oblast' Special Administration, OTP, NKVD.

Therefore, Rayon Komendaturas, included within <sup>B</sup> Oblast' Special Administration, OTP, NKVD, may be located in two or more oblasts. This shows that the average number of deportees under an Oblast Special Administration, OTP, NKVD, may be located in two or even three oblasts rather than in one.

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It should be noted here that the labor contingent of a OSU or a Rayon Komendatura is partly permanent and partly transient. The permanent contingent operates such industries as coal basins, mines, and other extractive industries, as well as mechanized lumber works and agricultural establishments. The transient contingent (State reserve) operates installations of a seasonal nature, chiefly various State constructions; this labor is shifted the year around from rayon to rayon and from oblast' to oblast'.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEPORTEES IN AN OBLAST', RAYON, AND IN INDUSTRY.

The OSU is in full charge of the distribution of deportees in the oblasts and rayons; this is done in accordance with directives from higher departmental echelons of its Ministry. The plan for this distribution consists of two parts; the first part is planned by the OSU independently along the NKVD lines, while the second part is coordinated with the Oblast' Planning Administration on the basis of the approved State plan for a given year.

The assignment of deportees to various industries is carried out in the main by Settlement Commandants.

DUTIES OF THE KOMENDATURAS AT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The functions of the Komendaturas, according to the agreements with the industry, include the duty to see that the deportees fulfil their production quotas and are not absent or late for work without good reasons. They also have the task of assigning the deportees to various jobs with the consent of the industry. On the other hand, the industry is obligated to notify the Settlement Komendatura of those deportees who fail to fulfil the production quotas and those who are absent or late.

The management of the industry does not have the right to transfer deportees from one shop to another or from one shift to another without the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant. The activities of the Komendaturas cover the same duties towards the deportee laborers that a manager has towards hired workmen.

DUTIES OF THE KOMENDATURAS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR SETTLEMENTS.

In organizing labor settlements, the Komendaturas are fully responsible

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for having the settlements conform to the established regulations of OGP, NKVD. These regulations fall <sup>into</sup> several categories, which correspond to the different categories of deportees according to their degree of political trustworthiness; therefore, the organization of settlements is different for each category of deportees.

Generally, according to the rules, a settlement must be located 15 kilometers away from a railroad station or a boat landing, and not closer than three kilometers to a center of population. Some categories of deportees may be located in labor settlements situated three kilometers from a railroad station or a boat landing and one and a half kilometers from a center of population. This category consists chiefly of men with families and of deportees who during the entire period of the exile had not received any demerits for non-observance of the settlement regulations.

In the labor settlement itself, the Commandant is the sole authority, and persons who do not belong to the labor settlement are not permitted to enter the settlement without his knowledge. The Settlement Commandant appoints at his discretion a foreman for each barrack or house, who has the duty of seeing to it that the regulations of the settlement are observed and reporting to the Settlement Commandant on everything.

The Settlement Commandant has a Komendatura office, telephone connections, and the so-called "katalashka" (jail), with a capacity of 10 to 15 persons, depending on the size of the settlement, where those guilty of breaking the rules of the settlement are incarcerated.

Following are the outlines of two labor settlements.

An outline and short description of the Kitoyskiy Labor Settlement of the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura, OGP, NKVD:

The Kitoyskiy Labor Settlement was built early in 1934 by the Eastern Siberia Lumber Trust. During the period from 1934 to 1943, the settlement was headed by the following settlement commandants:

- |                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Settlement Commandant Shapovalov | from 1934 to 1935 |
| 2. " " Vasil'yev                    | from 1935 to 1937 |

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3.	Settlement Commandant Ten	from 1937 to 1938
4.	" " Batsetorinov	from 1938 to 1939
5.	" " Orlov	from 1939 to 1941
6.	" " Chernov	from 1941 to 1943

An outline and short description of Kamenny Kar'yer Labor Settlement of the Cheremkhovskiy Rayon Komendatura, OTP, NKVD:

The Kamenny-Kar'yer Labor Settlement was built in 1937 by the Eastern Siberia Coal Trust. Its average capacity is 1,500 persons (including women and children). The deportees located in this Settlement work exclusively on coal mining.

During the period from 1937 to 1943 the Settlement was headed by the following Commandants:

1.	Settlement Commandant Lebedev	from 1937 to 1938
2.	" " Prosviryakov	from 1938 to 1940
3.	" " Lashin	from 1940 to 1943.

#### METHODS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN LABOR SETTLEMENTS.

In each labor settlement the Komendatura organizes "Red Corners", where mass political activities are carried out on the basis of directives issued by the Political Section of a Komendatura of a higher rank.

It should be noted that the entire mass political work is carried out within the framework of socialist labor of local significance, and that it is forbidden to touch on topics of political importance borrowed from newspapers or other sources of information, with the exception of those which are listed in the directives of the Komendatura of higher rank. More specifically, the entire contingent of deportees are subordinate to the Main Administration OTP, NKVD, USSR, and therefore all the Governmental laws and ukazes for internal affairs, which are issued for the citizens of the Soviet Union, do not apply to deportees, except when issued by the Main Administration OTP, NKVD, USSR.

Labor deportees do not have the right to enter into any socialist competition agreements or to undertake the fulfilment of a production plan as provided by law. They may compete among themselves, but informally. They may not take

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part in competitive sports, enroll in the Komsomol, be members of trade union and of the "Osoviakhim", ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Society for Promotion of Defense and Aviation and Chemical Industries, "PVKhO" Air and Chemical Warfare Defense, "GTO" Ready for Work and Defense. Mass entertainment for the young people in labor settlements is limited to two activities: dramatic productions and choir singing.

The young people who have been given passports enjoy all the rights held by the citizens of the Soviet Union.

## SUPPLEMENT

The Irkutsk Oblast' Special Administration OTP, NKVD, is located in the town of Irkutsk I, Pistirovskaya Street, No.6, doorway No.3.

The Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura <sup>OTP, NKVD</sup> is located in the town of Irkutsk I, Pistirovskaya Street, No.11.

During the period from 1931 to April 1943 the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendaturas were headed by the following rayon commandants and their deputies:

1. Rayon Commandant	Gripovskiy	from 1931 to 1933
2. Deputy "	Sorokin	" 1931 to 1933
3. Rayon Commandant	Pichkurov	" 1933 to 1935
4. Deputy "	Tarasov	" 1933 to 1935
5. Rayon Commandant	Chernetskiy	" 1935 to 1937
6. Deputy "	Tarasov	" 1935 to 1937
7. Rayon Commandant	Gruzdev	" 1937 to 1940
8. Deputy "	Zayev	" 1937 to 1940
9. Rayon Commandant	Terent'yev	" 1940 to 1943
10. Deputy "	Shishkin	" 1940 to 1943

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FORMS AND REGULATIONS FOR REPORTING, INSTRUCTIONS OF  
RAYON KOMENDATURAS, AND DOCUMENTS OF DEPORTEDS

In addition to their direct political functions, the Oblast' Special Administrations, OTP, NKVD, administer (on a temporary basis) various branches of national economy, namely: kolkhoz, military sovkhos, farms, military constructions, and many others.

Therefore, the reporting system of Oblast' OTP, NKVD, consists of two parts:

- (a) The general accounting group, and
- (b) The special reports group.

The general accounting group handles reports

for the so-called people's socialist economy of the USSR.

The special reports group deals only with forms and procedures of reporting to the Ministry, OTP, NKVD.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING GROUP

All the branches of the economy of the USSR, with the exception of the Special Sections, use a single banking system of socialist accounting, and such accounting is called general accounting.

It is evident that the banking system, in turn, is subdivided into sections corresponding to the various fields of Soviet industry. Thus, when one of the rayon komendaturas runs an agricultural crew and several kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, all the basic assets of these enterprises appear on the balance sheet of the basic activities of the agricultural bank. The agricultural bank maintains an account of all future periods, but the entire report -- financial, planned-economy, and statistical-operational -- is submitted to the bank on <sup>the basis of</sup> over-all considerations. All the personnel of such enterprises, except the komendaturas officials, are listed on the Rayfo [Rayon Finance Section] register. In other words, the Labor Settlement Section, NKVD, organizes various branches of national economy for political reasons, and manages their operations; subsequently these enterprises are interpolated into the regular economic structure of the USSR. Therefore, the accounting of the OSU, OTP, NKVD

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consists of two separate groups.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS GROUP

The special reports group is concerned only with the reporting, and procedures for reporting, of the ~~required by the Ministry channels~~ <sup>OTP, NKVD</sup>. This does not mean that the Special Reports Group is cut off from the General Accounting Group; this is not so. Bookkeeping, planned economy, and statistical-operational reports are the same, with the only difference that the forms are simplified, secret, and are put through the banking accounting system through special accounts and in summarized form. Moreover, the salaries of officials are not reported through the Special Reports Group to the "Rayfo", but only to the Ministry, OTP, NKVD.

In addition, the Special Reports Group has a number of special forms and reports, which are secret. Following are four samples of Special Reports forms for the deportee contingent and a series of supplementary interpretations and explanatory memoranda for these forms.

The Oblast' Special Administrations, OTP, NKVD, have the following forms of reports on labor deportees:

- a) Form No. 1 - completely secret - on the political and moral condition of labor deportees;
- b) Form No. 2 - secret - on the utilization of the labor of labor deportees;
- c) Form No. 3 - secret - on the transfers of labor deportees;
- d) Form No. 4 - secret - on the five-percent deduction from the earnings of labor deportees in favor of OTP, NKVD.

Form No. 1 - completely secret - on the political and moral status of labor deportees, is submitted quarterly. The Settlement Commandant submits this form to the Political Section of the Rayon Komendatura on the fifth day of the month for the quarter just finished, and on the 10th day of the month for the six months, nine months, or twelve months, which have elapsed. The Rayon Komendatura compiles the information on a summarized form No. 1 and submits it to the Political Section of the Oblast Special Administration, OTP, NKVD, each 15th day of the month for the preceding quarter and each 20th day

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of the month for the preceding six months, nine month, and twelve months.

In addition to Form No. 1, the Commandants submit each month additional information on the political and moral conditions of the deportees in the form of a memorandum.

Form No. 2 is secret, and is submitted each month. The Settlement Commandant submits it each first day of the month for the preceding month. The Rayon Komendatura submits a summarized Form No. 2 to the Oblast Special Administration, OTP, NKVD, each 5th day of the month for the preceding month.

Form No. 3 is secret and concerns the transfers of labor deportees; it is submitted each month. The procedure is similar to that for Form No. 2.

Form No. 4 is secret, and concerns the deductions from the earnings of the labor deportees in favor of OTP, NKVD; it is submitted each month. The Settlement Commandant submits Form No. 4 to the Financial Section of the Rayon Komendatura each 15th day of the month for the preceding month. The Rayon Komendatura submits a summarized form No. 4 to the Financial Section of the Oblast' Special Administration, OTP, NKVD, each 15th 7 day of the month for the preceding month.

All four forms listed above are either typed or written in longhand, they are not printed. It should be added that secret forms are handed over to the Commandants or their deputies personally. Form No. 1 is accompanied by an explanatory note, containing information on the political and moral condition of labor deportees (in the shape of a memorandum), and a number of explanations covering the various questions.

VERY SECRET:

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This contains: the location of the Labor Settlement, the number of labor deportees living there; whether the Labor Settlement conforms with the regulations of the OTP, NKVD; a short description of the Labor Settlement; whether there are cases of violation of the rules of the Labor Settlement and, if so, the nature of such violations; measures taken by the Party Cell, Komsomol, and the management of the industry to further the work of the Commandant in

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improving the regime of the Settlement and its political well-being; measures, which might strengthen the regime of the Settlement; the most typical cases of violations of the regulations of the Settlement by labor deportees and by hired workmen; conclusions of the Commandant. Signed by Commandant of the Kitoyskiy Labor Settlement, Sergeant of State Security of the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura, OTP, NKVD.

COMPLETELY SECRET:

INFORMATION ON THE POLITICAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS OF THE  
LABOR DEPORTEES

The report tells what happened with regard to the political and moral conditions during the preceding month (or quarter), viz.: discontent and anti-Bolshevist propaganda directed against the existing regime and the regulations of Labor Settlements; discontent with Soviet authorities (the number of violations and measures taken); sabotage, non-fulfilment of production quotas, absenteeism and tardiness; the number of former clergymen and their religious influence on their associates; celebrations of religious holidays (number of persons belonging to the various religious groups); baptism of newborn infants (performed by whom and where); is there a Special Section at the works; what Section is there between the Komendatura of the Labor Settlement and the Special Section of the industry?; availability of fire arms for the Special Section; are there enough fire arms to quell riots in the Labor Settlement, whatever form such riots may take; the distance between the Special Section of the industry and the Settlement Komendatura; is there in the proximity of the Settlement Komendatura any militia, armed watch (V.V.O.), armed fire watch (V.P.S.O.), and what is their communication system with the Komendatura of the Labor Settlement?

The section of the report dealing with activities indicates the number of youths participating in public societies, the existence of "Red Corners" in the Labor Settlement; the number of shock workers, stakhanovites; the number of persons competing and exceeding production quotas; the number of lectures, meetings, productions and meetings of a social character held, etc.;

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and  
comments of the Commandant.

Note: Labor deportees who have received passports are not taken off the register of the OTP, NKVD. The reason that they remain on the lists is as follows: Soviet citizenship was granted them upon request and on the basis of documents originating with the OTP, NKVD. They did not have any other documents and have not been on the lists of any local authorities except the OTP, NKVD. Because of this the OTP, NKVD organs remain in fact their patrons for an indefinite time, and also carry out the functions of local authorities towards citizens who have obtained their citizenship under the authority of the OTP, NKVD. They enjoy the same rights as other citizens of the Soviet Union (the Russian slang calls it "in quotes"). The regulations of the Settlement do not extend to them with the exception of changes of residence without the knowledge of the OTP, NKVD. The OTP, NKVD gives its consent to changes of residence only if the Rayon of their new residence has a Komendatura of the OTP, NKVD. An important point: passports may be granted only to those persons, who on the day of their deportation had not reached the age of 15 (secret order of September 1937), and only if these persons

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were politically blameless during the whole period of their exile and did not break any regulations of the Labor Settlement. Older persons, who on the day of their deportation were over 15 years of age, can under no circumstances obtain passports, and must remain in this condition for life.

Columns 27, 28, 29, 30.

The information required consists of: surname, name, patronymic, month and year of birth, past and present trade, place of residence on the day of deportation, last place of residence, date of arrest and name of arresting officer, education.

Columns 34, 35, 36.

Surname, name, patronymic, month and year of birth, education, trade, address of Labor Settlement.

Note: Under column 36 are listed the persons who are in contagious wards of hospitals, in lunatic asylums, and also those deportees who are living at somebody's expense because of age or infirmity.

Columns 39 and 40.

Surname, name, patronymic, date, month and year of birth, education, trade, place of residence on the day of deportation, and in what settlement was a passport issued, number of the passport, when drafted into the Army, exact address of military unit, where military service was performed.

Note: OTP, NKVD, regularly furnishes the Military Registration and Enlistment Office with lists of labor deportees who are under the draft age, and who have received passports. They also furnish characterizations, where their political and moral steadiness is especially stressed. The Military Registration and Enlistment Office decides on the service of a draftee in the Red Army on the basis of these characterizations.

Columns 43, 44, 45.

Here again the complete biography is given and, in addition, religious activities.

Columns 57, 58, 59 and 60.

<sup>re</sup>  
He/also the entire biography is given and military service in the Tsarist

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Army is listed.

Columns 62, 63, 64, 65.

Here also complete biographical data and service under the Tsarist regime is listed.

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Note: Labor deportees having passports, may be accepted into the Komsomol, if the OTP, NKVD, gives them a good character (a recommendation). These labor deportees may become members of the Party only in case of their complete rehabilitation. For example: A minor adopted son in the family of a deportee (an orphan), may, when he attains his majority, be rehabilitated after a check up by the OTP, NKVD. But he may be recommended for Party membership only by a Party member serving in the State Security OTP, NKVD.

#### INSTRUCTIONS OF RAYON KOMENDATURAS.

Instructions of Rayon Komendaturas also fall into two groups: those of a secret nature, and those which are not secret. Instructions, which are secret, are intended for the official and administrative use of Chiefs of Sections in Komendaturas and by Settlement Commandants.

These secret instructions are again subdivided into groups according to the structure and organization of Rayon Komendaturas, namely: Political, Administrative, Technical, and Special Group.

#### BASIC CONTENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS INTENDED FOR THE OFFICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF SETTLEMENT COMMANDANTS.

Political instructions:

- a) Level at which reports, talks, lectures of political nature are to be presented to the labor deportees during a given month;
- b) Samples of information on the political and moral condition of a Labor Settlement to be submitted to higher echelons;
- c) Preparations of the Labor Settlement for the celebration of Soviet holidays: exactly what should be done in the settlement prior to the holiday and during the celebration; protection of the Labor Settlement during the holiday;

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liaison with neighboring guards with regard to the celebration of Soviet holidays.

Note: It is strictly prohibited to have labor deportees among the guards during Soviet holidays. The Settlement is guarded during holidays by special detachments consisting of trusted members of the Party and the Komsomol cell.

d) Increase in productive employment of labor deportees, fulfillment of production quotas, competitive shock work;

e) Part played by mass propaganda workers and producers in everyday life of the labor Settlement and in production;

f) Organization and upkeep of "Red Corners"; subsidiary information material, literature.

g) Fight against religious holidays, and practical means for their suppression.

Note: Instructions along the political line stress that it is strictly forbidden to study the ukases and other governmental regulations with labor deportees.

They may study the Stalin Constitution or a short course of the VKP(b) Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on their own. But they must know that the Constitution of the USSR and the short course on the VKP(b) are published for the citizens of the Soviet Union.

If a labor deportee should write an application and cite one of the articles of the Stalin Constitution or a Governmental regulation, he usually receives the following answer

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"Self-seeker, kulak's mug, stand at attention! Who gave you the right to cite the laws of the Stalin Constitution? Do you imagine that the memory of the Communists is so short that we have forgotten your hostile activity! No..."

and flying into a temper he would begin to slap the face of the deportee.

"Do not cry, you self-seeker, Moscow does not believe tears..." After the physical explanation, the Commandant temporarily cools off and resumes his moralizing. He takes out a book with the laws of the Stalin Constitution and reads several items, as for instance: "All the citizens of the Soviet Union have the right to rest, to work, to get an education. Now, remember once and for all

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that this is only for the citizens of the Soviet Union. And are you a citizen? You will never be a citizen, you self-seeker, kulak's mug, and you have the nerve to place yourself on the same footing with the citizens ....", and the beating is resumed. Obviously, after such a physical and moral workout, a labor deportee will never forget the difference between a citizen of the Soviet Union and a labor deportee.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

- a) Functions of the Settlement Commandant in regard to the organization and every-day life of a Labor Settlement;
- b) Regulations of the Settlement, who is to enforce them, and how; who from among the labor deportees may be appointed as foreman of a barrack;
- c) Hygienic and sanitary condition of the Settlement;
- d) What administrative penalties the Commandant may impose on the labor deportees, and the length of a jail sentence he may impose for nonfulfilment of production quotas, absenteeism, tardiness, unauthorized absences, violations of the regulations of the Settlement, etc. The administrative instructions authorize the Settlement Commandants to apply penalties including physical punishment when deemed necessary.

Note: Investigation and sentencing for crimes, committed by labor deportees, are carried out exclusively by the OTP, NKVD organs. The militia organs or the civil courts of law may not carry out any investigations concerning labor deportees. The code of laws does not apply to them for the same reason, namely, that they are not citizens of the Soviet Union.

#### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

- a) Forms and order of reports by Section; dates when reports are to be submitted to the offices of higher instance;
  - b) The five-percent deduction from the compensation of labor deportees.
- It should be noted here that the five-percents are withheld from the total paid to the deportee, no matter what types of compensation is included in this total, such as overtime pay, pay for night work, payments for hospitalization, etc.

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Note: Up to July 1937, the deductions amounted to 15 percent of the earnings of labor deportees; after July 1937 these deductions were reduced to five percent.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

- a) Organization of a network for spying in Settlements and at work;
- b) Sample statements of questioning and reports;
- c) Secret surveillance of individual labor deportees who are under suspicion.

UNCLASSIFIED INSTRUCTIONS BASICALLY INTENDED FOR THE  
LARGE DEPORTEE CONTINGENT

These instructions are issued by Rayon Komendaturas and signed by Rayon Commandants or their deputies, and sent to all the Settlement Commandants. The Settlement Commandants post them in the Komendaturas, in "Red Corners", and in the quarters of the barrack foremen.

BASIC CONTENTS OF SUCH INSTRUCTIONS. INSTRUCTIONS  
OF THE IRKUTSKIY RAYON KOMENDATURA, OTR. NKVD.

Labor deportees living in Labor Settlements must strictly observe the regulations of the Rayon Komendaturas OTR, NKVD.

1. They must carry out implicitly all directions and orders of the Settlement Commandant, without consideration for the time of day or night they are given;
2. The labor deportees may not leave the Settlement without the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant, except when going to work or visiting the store, for which absences the Commandant gives oral permission;
3. Trips to cities and centers of population for valid reasons must be cleared, in conformity with the accepted procedure, with the Settlement Commandant; deportees caught making unauthorized trips will be treated as deserters;
4. Deportees are strictly prohibited from addressing the management of the industry without the knowledge of the Commandant;
5. The assignment of able-bodied labor deportees to jobs is done by the Settlement Commandant with the consent of the management of the industry.

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6. Any change in the location of the place of employment at the industry is made only with the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant;
7. The management of the industry may not send labor deportees on jobs at a distance of more than 15 kilometers from the Labor Settlement, and also for periods longer than ten hours without the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant;
8. All applications and requests are to go through the office of the Settlement Commandant; if sent without his knowledge, they will be regarded as gross violations of the regulations of OTP, NKVD;
9. Labor deportees are strictly forbidden to write collective applications;
10. Labor deportees must obey all orders of the barrack foremen appointed by the Commandant; those guilty of disobedience will be held accountable by the Commandant;
11. Recreational activities may take place only with the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant; if organized without his knowledge, they will be considered violations of the Labor Settlement regulations;
12. All changes in the family of a labor deportee must immediately be reported to the barrack foreman;
13. Labor deportees who violate the regulations of the Settlement, or do not fulfil their production quotas, or are absent from or late for work, will be liable to punishment by the Settlement Commandant, including arrest, or will be sent to disciplinary settlements;
14. The Commandant must be notified immediately of the reasons for absence from work;
15. Hired workmen are strictly forbidden to have any personal contacts with labor deportees, and also to enter the Settlement without the knowledge of the Commandant. Those caught in repeated personal contacts with labor deportees will be handed over for investigation to the Investigation Section of OTP, NKVD;
16. Labor deportees may not be members of the "Oscaviakhim" [Society for Promotion of Defense and Aviation and Chemical Industries], the P.V.Kh.O.

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Antiaircraft and Chemical Warfare Defense and the G.T.O. "Ready for work and defense" society as well as of professional and party cells.

Note: Copies of unclassified instructions to the Settlement Commandants are sent for information to the Chief of the Special Section and to the management of the industry.

#### DOCUMENTS OF DEPORTEES.

Labor deportees have no documents certifying their identity. The only document confirming that the person is actually a labor deportee is the pay-book. Such pay books, as already stated, carry on every page and on the cover the words, "Labor Deportee," in heavy type. They have no other documents. If a labor deportee should receive a money order or a parcel by mail and has to present his passport for identification, he must obtain from the Settlement Commandant a certificate, reading as follows: "This cannot serve as a licence for residence," written on top and followed by a statement by the Commandant giving the number of the pay book of the labor deportee and indicating the purpose for which the certificate is issued and the time of its expiration. Similar certificates are issued to labor deportees for trips to towns, hospitals, and other institutions.

#### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

During the early period of deportations all registration was taken care of by OTP, NKVD. Beginning with 1935, births were registered according to the location of the labor settlement; if the Labor Settlement was situated in a rural community, then the local civil authorities registered the new-born child on the basis of a certificate issued by the Settlement Commandant, and issued a certificate (birth certificate). Prior to 1937 such birth certificates were given to the Settlement Commandant and held in the Rayon Komendaturas, OTP, NKVD. After 1937 birth certificates for new-born children were given to the families themselves. If a Labor Settlement was located within the limits of a city, the birth was registered by the city civil authorities.

It should be pointed out that local and civil authorities conduct such

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registration only for the purpose of vital statistics. All further records are kept by the organs of OTP, NKVD, who issue the various certificates. Civil authorities do not keep records of labor deportees, and, besides, they do not have the authority to issue any documents to them.

Deaths are similarly registered with rural and urban civil authorities, or, rather, they take them into account for vital statistics.

The picture is different with reference to marriages. At first, marriages were performed by Settlement Commandants. Beginning in 1937, the registration of marriages was carried out by rural or urban civil authorities so as to include them in their statistical reports. Marriage certificates are handed over to the Settlement Commandants and are kept in Rayon Komendaturas, OTP, NKVD, and the labor deportees have nothing on hand. Marriages between labor deportees and hired workmen are forbidden. However, if for any reason a marriage is imperative, it may be permitted by the OTP, NKVD, and the male or female citizen who marries a labor deportee is registered in the Labor Settlement.

Labor deportees who have received passports have the same rights as other citizens of the Soviet Union.

ORDER OF TRANSFER FROM ONE LOCATION OF WORKS TO  
ANOTHER; FORMS OF AGREEMENTS AND THEIR DURATION.

During the early period of deportations, labor deportees were not permitted by the OTP, NKVD, to work in one place of employment for more than three or four months, after which they were transferred to other locations. When labor deportees are moved, the means of transportation must be furnished by the industry where the deportees are going. The type of transportation depends on the location of the industry and on whatever is more conveniently available: railroad, automobile, water, or horses.

Transfers of labor deportees from one location to another is carried out under strict supervision of Settlement Commandants and a number of other members of OTP, NKVD, sent down from the Rayon Komendaturas. In order to prevent escapes, the Komendaturas used to move first the single men or women

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and the heads of families, and later the other members of the families.

Since 1934, labor deportees may work in the same location for a year or more, depending on the type of industry and its importance in production. Beginning with July 1938, all restrictions which existed previously were abolished by the OTP, NKVD, and labor deportees could work at the same location until they were needed by a more important branch of the Soviet economy. It should be noted that there were no time limits on the employment of labor deportees in enterprises of a military character, or in those which were under the NKVD direction.

The OTP, NKVD had introduced a system of agreements concluded by the industrial enterprise on one hand and the Rayon Komendatura on the other, which treated of the utilization of labor deportees in various branches of the Soviet industry. Since 1935, agreements were concluded by the enterprises themselves on the condition that such enterprises had a Special Section. If an enterprise did not have a Special Section, then the agreement was signed by a higher echelon enterprise which had a Special Section. When entering into an agreement, the OTP usually specified a duration of one year, half a year, or one quarter.

Industries of a permanent type usually concluded agreements for the duration of one year, which were renewed later, until orders were received to transfer the labor to another industry.

Industries of a seasonal character made agreements for a half-yearly or quarterly period, depending on the importance of the production; these could also be extended.

No agreements were concluded with enterprises of a military character and with those operating under the NKVD. Workmen from among labor deportees worked at such enterprises as long as labor was needed.

By order of the OTP, NKVD, all agreements were to be kept by the Special Section of the industry and were available only to the signatories.

Every agreement was accompanied by the so-called Form No. 2 in triplicate; one copy was intended for each of the signatories, and one copy was for the

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Settlement Commandant. Form No. 2 listed all the labor deportees covered by the agreement, giving their surnames, first names, patronymics, years of birth, trades, education, and place of birth. During the full time the agreement was operative, the Settlement Commandant, together with the Chief of the Special Section, made the necessary corrections on Form No. 2, taking off some names and adding new ones, for various reasons, and advising the Rayon Komendatura accordingly. Form No. 2 reflected all the changes which had occurred during the entire term of the agreement. The Settlement Commandant did not have access to the agreement, but received a secret order indicating the main points of the agreement and making him responsible for their execution.

Following is a sample of the contents of an agreement:

"Top secret. To be kept by the Special Section of the enterprise.

Order No. .... of the Main Administration, OTP, NKVD.

Agreement

We, the undersigned Commandant of the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura, Captain of State Security, OTP, NKVD, Terent'yev, Deputy Rayon Commandant for Political Matters Lieutenant of State Security, OTP, NKVD, Shishkin, on one hand, and the Director of the Kitayskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber Trust, Skorobogatov, Chief of the Special Section of the Kitayskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber Trust, Kalantayev, on the other hand, have entered into an agreement on the following matters:

By reason of a resolution of the Main Administration OTP, NKVD, dated ....., on the utilization of the labor of labor deportees in various branches of the Soviet industry, the Komendatura of the Irkutskiy Rayon is placing at the disposal of the Kitayskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber Trust a labor force of labor deportees consisting of 227 families (two hundred twenty seven families), 878 persons (eight hundred seventy eight persons), of whom 27 persons are single, for a term of one year, from March 1942 to March 1943.

On the other hand, the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura of the OTP, NKVD, introduces the following clauses into the agreement:

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1. The Labor Settlement Section keeps in close contact with the management of the industry through the Settlement Commandants on the matter of utilization of the labor of labor deportees, and reserves the right to see to it that the production quotas are carried out.
2. Socialistic competition, lectures, talks on the significance of production plans and their fulfillment will be carried out exclusively by OTP, NKVD officials.
3. Labor deportees are strictly forbidden to attend meetings of a technical or industrial type; also, they may not be members of any professional, Party, or military circles.
4. The Special Section of the industry must have an adequate quantity of firearms to suppress any riots in the Settlement, in whatever form these may arise.
5. The Special Section assigns duties among the aktiv <sup>[personnel]</sup> of the Party and Komsomol cells, posts the required guards, and carries out secret surveillance of the political and moral condition of labor deportees. In the assignment of duties and the schedule of watches, the Special Section works together with the Settlement Commandant at the location of the Labor Settlement. A copy of the list of assignments is submitted to the Rayon Komandatura, OTP, NKVD, ten days after the agreement is signed.
6. The staff of the OTP, NKVD, exclusively, has the tasks of administering the Labor Settlement, keeping a register of labor deportees and carrying out their political and moral training.
7. The management of the industry may utilize the labor deportees at its discretion only during the regular working day.
8. In accordance with Order No. ... issued by the Oblast Administration OTP, NKVD, the management of the industry may utilize labor deportees (when necessary) on holidays, on Sundays, and after working hours, and also may extend the length of the working day, in agreement with the Settlement Commandant.
9. The Labor Settlement Section, NKVD, establishes a ten-percent reserve of the total number of able-bodied labor deportees employed at a particular

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place of work, and may use them for their own purposes at any time without warning to the management of the industry.

10. The management of the industry may not send labor deportees to locations of work further than 10 kilometers from the site of the Labor Settlement nor for more than a 10-hour work-day without the knowledge of the Settlement Commandant.

11. All measures necessary for the suppression of violations of labor discipline, tardiness for work, sabotage, and other violations of a political character are carried out by the investigating organs of OTP, NKVD.

12. Civil investigating organs as well as militia organs may not conduct investigations on matters concerning labor deportees. Labor deportees apprehended when committing a crime or arrested must immediately be handed over to the Investigating organs of OTP, NKVD.

13. The management of the industry instructs its accounting department to withhold five percent of the total earnings of labor deportees in favor of the OTP, NKVD, and to transfer such sums on the 15th day of each month to the credit of the Rayon Komendatura.

14. The Settlement Commandant must have access to the payroll of the industry for the purpose of checking the correctness of the five-percent deduction from the total earnings of labor deportees.

15. On Soviet holidays, the management of the industry places guards in the Labor Settlement; the guards are members of the Komsomol or the Party Cell.

On the other hand, the management of the Kitoyskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber Trust undertakes to carry out the following clauses of the agreement:

1. The management of the Kitoyskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber Trust provides living quarters for billeting labor deportees, which fulfill the established regulations of the OTP, NKVD, and are figured at four square meters per person.

2. The management assumes all expenses for isolating the Labor Settlement if the authorities should require it, and also assumes all expenses

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for current and fundamental repairs to the buildings.

3. The management of the industry furnishes quarters for the Settlement Komendatura, installs telephone communications, and assumes all further expenses for the equipment and upkeep of the Komendatura.

4. The management of the industry provides the Settlement Commandant with means of transportation and with living quarters equipped with all public utilities.

5. The management of the industry assumes all expenses for the equipment and upkeep of "Red Camera" in the Labor Settlement.

6. The industry assumes all expenses in connection with the transportation of labor deportees.

7. The management of the industry undertakes to give all assistance to the Settlement Commandant in enforcing the regulations of the Settlement and keeping up its political and moral condition.

The agreement may be cancelled for the following reasons:

a) By order of the Main Administration of OTP, NKVD, or order to transfer the labor deportees to a more important branch of the Soviet industry, under a three-months notice to the industry.

b) The non-performance by the industry of the duties undertaken under the agreement.

c) In case the regulations of the Settlement and its political and moral conditions do not conform to the instructions of OTP, NKVD, and in case the Party and Komsomol organizations of the industry remain passive or unable to give the required assistance to the Settlement Commandant in combating such conditions.

The agreement is executed in triplicate; each of the parties signing the agreement gets a copy, and one copy is forwarded to the Oblast' Administration, OTP, NKVD.

The agreement becomes effective on the date it is signed. The signatures of both parties to the agreement are validated by a round seal affixed on both

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sides of the paper.

13 March 1943. [Relevance of this date not clear]

On one side:

Terent'ev,

Rayon Commandant of the Irkutskiy Rayon Komendatura, Captain of State

Security, OGP, NKVD.

Shishkin,

Deputy Rayon Commandant for Political Matters, Lieutenant of State

Security, OGP, NKVD.

On the other side:

Director of the Kitayskiy Sawmill of the Eastern Siberian Timber  
Trust, Skorobogatov.

Chief of the Special Section of the Kitayskiy Sawmill of the Eastern  
Siberian Timber Trust, Kolontayev.

Upon expiration of the term of this agreement it must be returned to  
the Rayon Komendatura, OGP, NKVD.

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